

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYRNE, Business Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE PLAT RATES FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, Side-line, Full Post-Paid. Rows include 50 inches, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising The Tribune makes a charge of 2 cents a line. Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 4, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lieutenant Governor—W. M. BROWN. Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN. County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge—A. VORHIES. Commissioner—J. FOURIER MORRIS. Judge of Probate—J. PENNAN. Mine Inspectors—LEWELLYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS. Legislative. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—JOHN SCHUEER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—P. WILHELM. Election day, Nov. 4.

The calling of the annual convention of the state league of Republican clubs for Erie on Sept. 17 and 18 is coupled with the announcement that Judge Pennypacker and the other Republican candidates will be in attendance. The convention promises to be a rouser and a generous attendance from Scranton and vicinity would be well repaid.

The Strike.

THE BEGINNING of the thirteenth week of the strike finds the lines of conflict noticeably tightened. They are growing so tight that the conclusion is inevitable that something must soon give way. The developments of the past week have, for almost the first time, been noticeably advantageous to the operators. Heretofore they have fought on the defensive solely; last week saw the inauguration of a policy of more aggressive action. It cannot now be said that the mines are completely tied up. The amount of production is not large, but the fact of it and of its shipment is beyond controversy. The problem of relief distribution has introduced dissension in many quarters, so much so that the national and district officers of the miners' organization have been impelled to take the stump in a campaign of explanation and revival. The meeting in this city was a success in numbers and enthusiasm, and it has undoubtedly stiffened some wavering backs; how many and for how long cannot be told until the chapter is at an end. As an offset, the development in the Schuylkill district of a tendency toward riot, necessitating the calling out of the National Guard, has shown that where men choose to work instead of strike their liberty will be protected. Both at New York and among the strike leaders the opinion is expressed that the strike will continue for some time further. The New York view is that it will not be possible to operate mines on a large scale before Sept. 1. The strike leaders say the strike will be won by then or Oct. 1. It would be futile to enter into competition with these expert prophets. The most that may be hazarded in way of prophecy is that the strike is probably twelve weeks nearer a finish than it was twelve weeks ago.

Judge Goff, of the United States court for the circuit including West Virginia, before whom Judge Jackson's recently-issued blanket injunction order will tomorrow come for review, is one of the ablest and fairest minded men among the federal judiciary. It can be taken for granted in advance that he will decide fearlessly as the law and equity of the case shall appear before him, the public can well afford to maintain silence.

The Civilized Plan.

THE COMMUNITY is to be congratulated upon the successful composition of a board of arbitration in connection with the street railway differences. In personnel the board commands respect, being fairly and ably representative of the interests at issue, including the high public interest which was justice done and the public tranquility preserved. If there were no moral merit in such a peaceful reference of controverted points to the decision of a representative tribunal, there would remain the infinite economy as compared with the expenses of a settlement by force. Usually the strike ends, after weeks or months of loss, turmoil and suffering, not far from where a settlement could have been reached by arbitration in the first place. In the few instances in which superior force compels a verdict not in accord with equity, it is only a question of time until the right is vindicated. Pride is the great barrier to a larger acceptance of the principle and practice of arbitration. Stiff-necked leaders of capital and labor, but more often capital than labor, mistakenly assume that to arbitrate is to display weakness under pressure. Not more so than to submit a case in court. If arbitral tribunals are constituted as carefully as in the present local instance and are

accepted in advance by each party in interest through written pledge to abide the finding, recourse to them in preference to calling down upon society the havoc of industrial war is the most substantial evidence of advancing civilization.

It has been said that labor unions respect arbitration awards only when in their favor; but this is not always true. A notable instance to the contrary is supplied in Scotland, where 70,000 miners have accepted the decree of the conciliation board reducing their wages 6 1/2 per cent.

Reciprocity.

THE DEMOCRATS are preparing to make a great ado about the tariff, and are noting with glee that there are differences of opinion among Republicans concerning this subject. Where we think our Democratic friends will fall down is in their expectation that these differences will have sufficient force to bring about Republican disunity.

The impression has gone forth in Washington correspondence that the whole policy of reciprocity, so impressively argued by William McKinley in his last public address, and which was to have received his most earnest and systematic advocacy had his life been spared, has been kicked into the junk pile by Republican influences in the senate. The idea has obtained that, further than as something convenient to talk about, reciprocity is eternally dead. This does not seem to be well founded. One of the most intelligent members of the senate is Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, at present chairman of the committee on foreign relations. He typifies that average worldly shrewdness and independence which is the secret of the growth and power of the people of the middle west; and his long experience at Washington and his familiarity with the currents of political life and action qualify him exceptionally to give an expert opinion on this very subject of reciprocity. He says: "I am not able to say that the Cuban reciprocity bill will pass in its present form, but we make some concessions in our tariff to aid the industrial and commercial interests of Cuba next winter, either by legislation or by a treaty. We shall do it because it is right, and because our interests as well as our duty demand it. I hope to see the other reciprocity treaties ratified also. I tried to get them ratified at the last session, but there was so much other business and so much time was wasted by a few of the Democrats in attacking our soldier boys in the Philippines that I could not get a hearing, but I shall call them up at once when we meet again and hope to get them all ratified, especially the French treaty, which is very important to some of our industries. "We have some who will not consent to any modification of the tariff in any particular, not even the dotting of an 'i' or the crossing of a 't,' either by reciprocity treaties or otherwise. Our greatest political danger as a party comes from them and not from the Democrats. I am as much opposed to tariff-tinkering, as they term it, as anybody, but the sentiment of the people as I judge it—and it is becoming more and more apparent to me every day—does not approve the maintenance of high protection upon industries that do not need it, or tariff duties that are unnecessarily high, because they are always a temptation to unscrupulous manufacturers to increase prices and profits. Several schedules in our tariff can be considerably modified to the public welfare without the slightest injury to any industry or the interests of the capital or the labor employed, and the modification can be accomplished without agitation, which is always so harmful, and without disturbing business. And it should be done by the friends and not by the enemies of American industries. We should not allow a disturbance like that which took place in 1893, after Cleveland's election, to be repeated. "We can make such modifications in the tariff as are safe and advantageous by diplomatic negotiation, instead of by legislative revision, and at the same time obtain important concessions from other nations that will promote our foreign trade by enlarging our markets. But if the high protection Republicans in the senate will not permit this, they will sooner or later be compelled to submit to a general revision and much to their regret. If they refuse to ratify the reciprocity treaties and defeat the reciprocity policy, I, for one, shall feel it my duty to vote for a general revision and reduction of the tariff schedules without further delay. And I believe that to be the prevailing sentiment among Republicans generally throughout the West, although it may not be so general in the New England and other protected states. The last time I saw President McKinley we discussed this very proposition. He felt as I do, and he was opposed to general tariff revision because of the agitation which always attends such legislation. He always that we adopt the reciprocity policy, modify duties upon articles that do not require their present protection, and in making the reductions secure advantages in foreign markets by diplomatic negotiation."

That reciprocity by treaty is feasible and, if wisely adjusted, advantageous, Mr. Cullom proves by citing the effect of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba negotiated in 1891 by Secretary Blaine with Spain. That was a fair test, because Cuba then was wholly a foreign country, was in a condition of peace and we, on our side, were in the height of a prosperous period due to a protective tariff. This treaty lasted three years and was repealed by the Democrats as soon as they got control of the senate. The year it was negotiated our exports to Cuba amounted to \$12,234,888; in 1892 they were \$17,923,570; and in the year following, by which time it had become well established, our exports reached the handsome total of \$24,157,698, or nearly double the total in the year of its negotiation. In 1894, when it was repealed, the total fell to \$20,125,321 and in 1895 to \$12,837,661, practically where it was when the experiment began. The center of power in the Republican party is in the middle west, and its sentiment will be the sentiment which will dominate the party when

differences arise. But no Republican is so hide-bound on the subject of tariff retention or revision as to invite a Democratic job, such as this country had from '92 to '96.

In England, according to a report of the board of trade, 40 per cent. of the union laborers are continually out of employment, not from choice but through necessity. Contrast this with American conditions. Here no man need be idle if he wants to work, and the only idleness there is on any large scale is deliberate.

Futile.

UNDER the last Democratic administration a majority of the railroads of the United States, were not only non-productive, but at one time or other actually in receivers' hands. This was after the Democrats had "reformed" the tariff. Beginning with January, 1897, a new era opened up for the railroad business in this country. During the sixty-five months which have intervened there have been but three months in which gross earnings did not show an increase running all the way from \$6,144 in February, 1897, to \$1,078,641 in last October, the banner month of American railroading. These gains have not represented an increased charge for transportation, for, on the contrary, the average charge per ton mile for freight has declined and passenger fares are at least stationary.

The gains represent the general improvement in business conditions which has come as a result of the superior administrative ability of the Republican party, combined with the shaking up of a war conducted to a remarkably successful conclusion in an incredibly brief time under Republican direction and responsibility. They constitute an unerring barometer of the commercial and industrial conditions of the country, and it is futile to suppose that the people will turn against the administration under which these things have come to pass.

The Philippine Problem to Date

Chautauque, N. Y., Aug. 3. PRESIDENT SCHURMAN, of Cornell university, who headed the first commission sent to undertake the government of the Philippines in a speech here, delivered yesterday, contended that the Philippine question had with-out notice by public or press passed into a new stage which for the present and for some years to come will effectually remove it from American partisan politics. Mr. Schurman said: "The Philippine problem is no longer a question of the army, or of the navy, or of a few men in the army; it is no longer a question of the character of Aguinaldo; it is no longer a question of the jurisdiction of the Philippine republic of 1898; it is no longer a question of the validity of American sovereignty over the archipelago or of the wisdom of the policy of assuming it. These all are issues of the past. "I ventured, in a speech delivered in Boston in the month of January, to set forth the views which I had formed in regard to a permanent and definite policy toward the Christian Filipinos. They embraced (1) pacification, (2) a grant of civil rights, (3) a national franchise to those who met such conditions as to be elected on a property or educational qualification, (4) a measure of home rule to be progressively increased according to the advancement and freedom of speech and of religion desired and were reasonably fit for independence. Since January the Philippine question has been thoroughly discussed in congress and by the press. There have been many sides issues, but over them all has gradually loomed up the pregnant question: Shall the Filipinos be governed with freedom of speech and of religion? Imperialists answered No, and they controlled the senate; the anti-imperialists answered Yes, and they controlled the house. The latter speech of the liberal, far-sighted spirit of President Roosevelt, who in his Arlington speech, explicitly contemplated the possibility of the Philippine independence, the house, under the able leadership of Mr. Cooper, prevailed over the senate, and the bill providing for legislative assembly for the Philippines became the law of the land. "If imperialism means government without the consent of the governed and anti-imperialism the contrary, then it must be asserted that in the direct conflict of those forces over the government of the Philippines, the anti-imperialists have won the day. After 1898, when the new Philippine republic came into existence, no bill can be enacted into law in the Philippines without the consent of the governed duly given by their representative legislative assembly. Moreover, the act of congress creating that assembly secures to the Filipinos all the civil rights specified in the bill of rights of our own constitution except the right of suffrage, which is at present, a prudent reservation) and the right to trial by jury (which is foreign to the laws and legal traditions and ideas of the Filipinos). "I certainly am satisfied with the action of the president and congress in regard to Philippine affairs. Everything is asked for the Filipinos in my Boston speech of January last, which was severely criticised by imperialists, has been granted to them, with the exception of gradually increasing home rule, which is independence when the Filipinos desired and were fit for independence, which by the very terms of the proposition shows itself a matter not for the present, but for the future. "I have always attached the greatest importance to the grant of a native legislative assembly to the native Filipinos of the 6,500,000 Christian Filipinos of Luzon and the Visayas an instrument for the expression of the sentiments of their nation and for the control of their government. The fact that we have established such a legislature refutes forever the libelous talk of those Christianized and civilized Filipinos who compare us to Sioux and Apache Indians. It recognizes them as a nation, like the Cubans, the Venezuelans, or the Chileans. No such legislature has, apart from Japan, ever been granted to any Asiatic people. The imperialists who wanted us to govern the Philippines as England governs India, or Holland governs Java, see instead the American principle of the consent of the governed embodied in our first organic law for the Philippines. Even if the second chamber of the Philippine legislature were entirely American, —and I suppose it will be no law can be passed, no appropriation of public money made, without the equal concurrence of that legislative assembly of elected Filipinos. "I believe that President Roosevelt's attitude toward the Philippine question indicated in his first message to congress and in his Arlington speech, his punishment of army officers who have been proved guilty of cruelty toward Filipinos, and his constant support of a liberal and enlightened Philippine policy in general combined with the passage by congress of the Philippine civil government bill, will have the effect of eliminating the Philippines as a political issue for at least three or four years. Even those who favor independence cannot raise the question of the native legislative assembly has voted the sentiments of the Filipinos on the subject and

also demonstrated by wise and prudent use of the legislative powers. It enjoys that it is fit to receive a larger grant of home rule. As a friend and admirer of the Filipinos, many of whom have honored me with their confidence, I beg them, in the interests of the further political development of their nation, not at the outset to make the legislative assembly an organ for fruitless agitation on the subject of independence, but rather with moderation and self-restraint so to exercise every function delegated to them that the American people will deem them worthy of a still larger grant of power. Of course, the Filipinos will have the right to petition congress, and I believe that the dominant forces both in the archipelago and in America are working for their ultimate independence (if they desire independence) but they can hasten the coming of that day not so much by petition and agitation (which, of course, are proper enough and may be necessary) as by soberly addressing themselves to the high task of participating on equal terms with Americans in the general government of their archipelago. For I have always made increasing in the home rule and eventual independence conditional upon, first, the desire, and, secondly, the demonstrated capacities of the Filipinos, and it is my firm belief that the dominant forces in the archipelago will never concede those inalienable blessings in the absence of these reasonable conditions. "We have planted government with the consent of the governed in Asia. The Philippines are thus not a colony, but an incipient sister commonwealth. The colonizing nations of Europe pool-pool out their colonies, which may be a case of liberty enlightening the world. Certainly the grain of mustard seed will grow. Certainly the Filipinos will in time insist that the principle of the consent of the governed receive a broader and fuller application. But I repeat that their destiny is now in their own hands. Their future they can do nothing but support their efforts. The Filipinos may, however, take no confidence from the fact that the promise and potency of the great principle contained in that principle of the consent of the governed which has, germinally at least, been extended to them. Meantime, and till after the inauguration of that Philippine assembly in 1903, the Philippines will disappear as an issue from American politics. "What I have said of the 6,500,000 Christian and civilized Filipinos of Luzon and the Visayas does not apply to the remaining population of the archipelago—the 1,500,000 of Mohammedan (Moros) and Hindu tribes who inhabit Mindanao, Sulu, Basilan and Palawan. A strong external sovereignty must be exercised over these barbarous and savage tribes, but the principle of self-government we should have to maintain over them even if we conferred independence upon the 6,500,000 Christian and civilized Filipinos of Luzon, the Visayas and the Philippine islands. I may add that the circumstances that we have two such distinct and almost contradictory problems in the Philippines are not unusual. They are perfectly congruous appear to the uninitiated to be inconsistent and "wobbling." "Even among the Christian Filipinos administrative questions of no little difficulty to settle. The gravest is undoubtedly the problem of the friars; but I think I return to my point that practically all fundamental Philippine questions (apart from the supreme question of independence or statehood) have now been settled. The Filipinos wanted religious liberty, personal freedom, freedom of speech and other civil rights, a native legislative assembly and territorial home rule; and these all have been conceded to them by the result of government has recently signed by President Roosevelt. In the long run, of course, the Filipinos must be given either statehood in the American union or independence—an independence which may be actual and open like that of Cuba or actual and veiled like that of Canada. But till their native legislative assembly is organized in 1903, and for a few years thereafter, this can scarcely be a practical issue, and for the meantime the Philippines will disappear as an issue in American politics."

Those wishing to enter the contest should send in their names at once. All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

Three Special Honor Prizes for August

To be given to the three contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of August. FIRST PRIZE—Folding Pocket Kodak, No. 1. A. SECOND PRIZE—No. 2 Brownie Camera. THIRD PRIZE—No. 1 Brownie Camera. All these are made by the Eastman Kodak Company.

When in Need

Of anything in the line of optical goods we can supply it. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Properly fitted by an expert optician. From \$1.00 Up. Also all kinds of prescription work and repairing.

Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Avenue.

SUMMER RESORTS

Atlantic City. The temperature at the AGNEW. On the beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Saturday was 71°. Every appointment of a modern Hotel.

HOTEL RICHMOND. Kentucky Avenue. First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City. 321; 90 Ocean view rooms; capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkins, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA. BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING. On a spur of the Allegheny Mountains. Lehigh Valley railroad, near Towanda, Basking, fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates.

LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL. P. O. Apex, Pa. Send for booklet. G. E. HARRIS.

STROUDSBURG. HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE. Blue Ridge Mountain, near Stroudsburg, Pa. Capacity, 150. Delightful view, unobscured, furnished, modern, conveniences, electric lights, service first class. Booklets, rates, Apply J. F. FOULKE.

An Unparalleled Opportunity to Secure Advanced Educations Free

Read the Conditions of The Tribune's Great Educational Contest

List of Scholarships

Table with columns: UNIVERSITIES, PREPARATORY SCHOOLS, MUSIC, BUSINESS AND ART. Lists various educational institutions and their respective scholarship values.

Table with columns: THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS, VALUE. Lists the value of the scholarships, ranging from \$400 to \$6026.

Rules of the Contest

The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows: One month's subscription, .50; Three months' subscription, 1.25; Six months' subscription, 2.50; One year's subscription, 5.00. The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list. The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar month of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the scholarships. Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Only new subscribers will be counted. Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it. No transfers can be made after credit has once been given. All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail. NOTICE that according to the above rules, EVERY CONTESTANT WILL BE PAID, whether they secure a Special Reward or not.

Those wishing to enter the contest should send in their names at once. All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa. Three Special Honor Prizes for August. To be given to the three contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of August. FIRST PRIZE—Folding Pocket Kodak, No. 1. A. SECOND PRIZE—No. 2 Brownie Camera. THIRD PRIZE—No. 1 Brownie Camera. All these are made by the Eastman Kodak Company.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. EAST STROUDSBURG, PA. LOCATION. This popular State Institution is located in the midst of the Delaware Water Gap-Mount Pocono Summer Resort Region, the most healthful and picturesque in the state, and one that is visited by thousands of tourists annually. COURSES OF STUDY. In addition to the departments of the regular Normal Course, we have special departments of Music, Elocution, Art, Drawing and Water Color, and a full College Preparatory Department. You can save a year in your college preparatory work by coming here. FREE TUITION. Tuition is absolutely free to those complying with the new state law. This gives a rare opportunity to those desiring a complete education and should be taken advantage of at once, as this law may be repealed by the next Legislature. COST OF BOARDING. Boarding expenses are \$3.50 per week, which includes fully furnished and carpeted room, heat, electric light and laundry. The additional expense is less with us than at most other schools. IMPROVEMENTS. Among these are a new Gymnasium, a fine Electric Light Plant, and a new Recitation Hall now being erected, which will contain fifteen large and fully equipped recitation rooms. In addition all bed rooms will be replastered and fitted up, and various other changes made in the dormitories for the further comfort and convenience of the pupils of the school. NEW CATALOGUE. Catalogue for 1902, gives full information as to free tuition, expenses, courses of study, and other facts of interest, and will be mailed without charge to those desiring it. Fall Term opens September 8th, 1902. E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal.

Swarthmore College. SWARTHMORE, PA. UNDER MANAGEMENT OF FRIENDS. The Course in Arts, The Course in Science, The Course in Letters, The Course in Engineering. Offers Four Courses of Study Leading to Degrees: PREPARING FOR BUSINESS LIFE, OR FOR THE STUDY OF THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS. Character Always the Primary Consideration. Extensive Campus; Beautiful Situations and Surroundings; Sanitary Conditions the Best; Thorough Instruction; Intelligent Physical Culture. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. DR. JOSEPH SWAIN, President.

EDUCATIONAL. Do You Want a Good Education? Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of Lafayette College. Easton, Pa. which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses.

State Normal School. East Stroudsburg, Pa. NEW CATALOGUE. For 1902 giving full information as to free tuition, expenses, courses of study and other facts of interest will be mailed without charge to those desiring it. Fall Term opens September 8, 1902. E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal.

Chestnut Hill Academy. Wissahickon Heights, Chestnut Hill, Pa. A boarding school for boys in the elevated and beautiful open country north of Philadelphia, 20 minutes from Broad St. station. Catalogue on application. SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, SCRANTON, PA. T. J. Foster, President. Elmer H. Lovell, Treasurer. Stanley F. Allen, Vice President. Secretary.